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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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09/472,197 12/27/99 GARDENSWARTZ

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EXAMINER

HAYES, J

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2161

DATE MAILED:

11/08/01

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/472,197

Applicant(s)

GARDENSWARTZ ET AL.

Examiner

John W Hayes

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 August 2001.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 85-90 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 85-90 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☒ The proposed drawing correction filed on 03 April 2001 is: a) ☒ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 18.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Status of Claims

1. Applicant has amended claims 85, 87 and 89 in the amendment filed 30 August 2001. Thus, claims 85-90 remain pending and are again presented for examination.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 30 August 2001 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding the 35 USC § 101 rejection outlined in the previous office action, applicant asserts that claims 85-90 have been amended to recite information that directs or causes a computer to perform a functional operation by reciting that the stored information is readable by a processor to automatically deliver a targeted advertisement. Examiner submits that the claims recite a data structure per se that is embodied on a computer readable medium. The claims do not recite that the data structure is a computer program or instructions executable by a computer system to perform some function. The data structure, as currently claimed, comprises two data fields and is nothing more than a compilation of data. Examiner submits that the data fields represent identifier information that is used for identifying a computer or a person and cannot, by itself, impart any functional interrelationship with the way in which computing processes are performed. In other words, the stored information representing identification information does not cause or direct a computer to perform any functional operation and thus, is deemed to be non-function descriptive material and non-statutory. In order for any functionality to be performed, the claimed processor would have to rely on a computer program rendering the stored information useless without the use of such a computer program. According to the new "Examination Guidelines for Computer-Related Inventions" as referenced above, where certain types of descriptive material, such as music, literature, art, photographs and mere arrangements or compilations of facts or data are merely stored so as to be read or outputted by a computer without creating any function interrelationship, either as part of the stored data or as part of the computing processes performed by the computer, then such

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descriptive material alone does not impart functionality either to the data as so structured, or to the computer.

Examiner further notes that when functional descriptive material is recorded on some computer-readable medium it becomes structurally and functionally interrelated to the medium and will be statutory, however, claims 85-90 do not recite functional descriptive material, only stored data that represents identifier information.

3. Applicant further argues that the Laor reference merely teaches the use of cookies to deliver coupons and that there is no motivation to combine the references. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Scroggie et al teaches a method of using the observed offline purchase history of the consumer to automatically deliver targeted advertisements to consumers on the basis of their observed offline purchase history. Scroggie et al further teaches that the advertisements are sent to the consumer using their e-mail address. Examiner agrees that the use of an e-mail address disclosed by Scroggie et al is not used to identify a computer, but rather a consumer. However, Examiner submits that it would have been obvious to identify the computer associated with the consumer through the use of cookies or IP addresses, and send an advertisement to the consumer based on a cookie or IP address, as taught by Laor, rather than an e-mail address. Laor provides motivation by indicating that consumers or computers associated with consumers can be identified through the use of cookies and indicating that this will enable an information provider such as an a vendor to recognize the consumer and provide some pre-determined and pre-programmed level of customization at the discretion of the information provider (Col 1, lines 24-56).

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4. With respect to the Jermyn and Csaszar et al references, applicant has not provided specific disagreements with the examiner's contentions. Furthermore, applicant has not discussed the references applied against the claims, explaining how the claims avoid the references or distinguish from them.

Drawings/Specification

5. The corrected or substitute drawings were received on 03 April 2001. These proposed drawing changes are approved by the Examiner. Corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office Action. The correction may not be deferred.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

6. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

7. Claims 85-90 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The claims, as presently claimed and best understood were considered in light of the new "Examination Guidelines for Computer-Related Inventions" and were found to be non-statutory.

Discussion of the analysis of the claims under the guidelines follows.

As per **Claims 85-90**, the claims are directed to a computer readable medium comprising a data structure for storing information. The stored information is deemed to be non-functional descriptive data that cannot exhibit any functional interrelationship with the way in which computing processes are performed and does not constitute a statutory process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter. Examiner further notes that when functional descriptive material is recorded on some computer-readable medium it becomes structurally and functionally interrelated to the medium and will be statutory, however, claims 85-90 do not recite functional descriptive material, only stored data that represents identifier information. Furthermore, when non-functional descriptive data is recorded on some computer-readable

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medium, it is not structurally and functionally interrelated to the medium but is merely carried by the medium. Thus, claims 85-90 are deemed to be non-statutory.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 85-86 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Scroggie et al*, WO 97/23838 in view of *Laor*, U.S. Patent No. 6,076,069.

As per **Claim 85**, *Scroggie et al* disclose a database for storing information readable by a processor for facilitating the delivering a targeted advertisement, comprising a data structure including a field for storing a first identifier corresponding to a first computer associated with a consumer in the form of an e-mail address (Page 14 line 24-Page 15 line 10; Page 20 line 16-Page 21 line 30) and a field for storing a second identifier associated with the first identifier and corresponding to an observed offline purchase history of the consumer, the purchase history including information of an offline purchase of the consumer collected at a point of sale when the offline purchase transpired (Page 6, lines 12-25; Page 19 line 15-Page 20 line 15). Although *Scroggie et al* teaches a first identifier corresponding to a first computer associated with a consumer in the form of an e-mail address, *Scroggie et al*, however, fails to specifically disclose that the first identifier identifies a specific computer. *Laor* discloses a method and system for distributing and redeeming electronic coupons and teaches that it has become common practice for a provider of information to use identifiers such as cookies as a means of identifying or recognizing a client and providing some pre-determined level of customization during subsequent requests (Col. 1, lines 23-40). Identifiers such as cookies and IP addresses were well known for use in

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identifying a specific computer at the time of applicant's invention. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to utilize cookie numbers as a means to identify a computer associated with a consumer since cookies were well known for providing this type of identification information. Thus, *Laor* provides motivation by indicating that cookies are commonly used to identify or recognize a client and providing some level of pre-determined and pre-programmed level of customization at the discretion of the information provider.

As per **Claim 86**, *Scroggie et al* further disclose wherein the second identifier comprises a shopper card identification code of the consumer (Page 6, lines 12-25; Page 19 line 25-Page 20 line 5). *Scroggie et al* further discloses a first identifier corresponding to a first computer associated with a consumer by using an e-mail address identifier (Page 14 line 24-Page 15 line 10; Page 20 line 16-Page 21 line 30), however, fails to specifically disclose that the first identifier is a cookie number. *Laor* discloses a method and system for distributing and redeeming electronic coupons and teaches that it has become common practice for a provider of information to use cookies as a means of identifying or recognizing a client and providing some pre-determined level of customization during subsequent requests (Col. 1, lines 23-40). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to utilize cookie numbers as a means to identify a computer associated with a consumer since cookies were well known for providing this type of identification information. Thus, *Laor* provides motivation by indicating that cookies are commonly used to identify or recognize a client and providing some level of pre-determined and pre-programmed level of customization at the discretion of the information provider.

10. Claim 87 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Scroggie et al*, WO 97/23838 in view of *Jermyn*, U.S. Patent No. 6,026,370.

As per **Claim 87**, *Scroggie et al* disclose a field for storing a first identifier corresponding to a first computer and associated with an observed offline purchase history of a consumer, the purchase history

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including information of an offline purchase of the consumer collected at a point of sale when the offline purchase transpired (Page 19 line 14-Page 21 line 30). *Scroggie et al* fails to disclose a field for specifically storing a purchase behavior classification based on the purchase history. *Jermyn* discloses a technique for customizing purchase incentives for selected consumer households based on the detailed purchasing history and the consumer profile or classification also based on the purchasing history (Col. 2, lines 16-22 and 49-54; Col. 7, lines 20-30 and 40-45). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to include a consumer classification in the database taught by *Scroggie et al* so that consumers could be targeted with specific incentives based on their associated category as suggested by *Jermyn* (Col. 2, lines 15-20 and 49-54). The motivation would be to provide an advantage and benefit to the consumer in that they would be presented incentives that they would most likely be interested in.

11. Claims 89-90 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Scroggie et al*, WO 97/23838 in view of *Csaszar et al*, U.S. Patent No. 5,970,124.

As per Claims 89-90, *Scroggie et al* disclose a database for storing ID numbers corresponding to customers (Page 19 lines 14-30) and targeting purchase incentives to specific customers based upon the observed offline purchase history of the customer, the purchase history including information of a purchase of the customer collected at a point of sale when the purchase transpired (Page 20 line 9-Page 21 line 15) wherein the identifiers are readable by a processor for facilitating the delivery of the targeted advertisements. *Scroggie et al*, however, fail to specifically disclose an identifier corresponding to the targeted interactive voice response message. *Csaszar et al* disclose a database containing attributes of a consumer and targeted messages that an interactive voice response system can deliver to a consumer based on the consumer attributes (Abstract; Col. 1 line 61-Col. 2 line 7, Col. 2, lines 18-25 and Col. 2 line 51-Col. 3 line 5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the database of *Scroggie et al* and include the capability to store identifiers for targeted messages and deliver these messages via an interactive voice response system to the

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consumer as an alternate means to present targeted advertisements to consumers who may not have access to a computer. *Csaszar et al* also provides motivation by indicating that an advantage of interactive voice response systems is that they can deliver information that consumers desire at any time and at low cost (Col. 2, lines 35-37).

12. Claim 88 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Scroggie et al*, WO 97/23838 and *Jermyn*, U.S. Patent No. 6,026,370 as applied to claim 87 above, and further in view of *Laor*, U.S. Patent No. 6,076,069.

As per claim 88, *Scroggie et al* further discloses a first identifier corresponding to a first computer associated with a consumer by using an e-mail address identifier (Col. 9, lines 29-40; Col. 12 line 53-Col. 13 line 23) however, fails to specifically disclose that the first identifier could be a cookie. *Laor* discloses a method and system for distributing and redeeming electronic coupons and teaches that it has become common practice for a provider of information to use cookies as a means of identifying or recognizing a client and providing some pre-determined level of customization during subsequent requests (Col. 1, lines 23-40). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to utilize cookie numbers as a means to identify a computer associated with a consumer since cookies were well known for providing this type of identification information. Thus, *Laor* provides motivation by indicating that cookies are commonly used to identify or recognize a client and providing some level of pre-determined and pre-programmed level of customization at the discretion of the information provider.

Conclusion

13. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH

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shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

14. The prior art previously made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Merriman et al disclose the use of cookies and IP addresses to identify a computer associated with a consumer
- Weinblatt discloses a technique for correlating purchasing behavior of a consumer to advertisements
- Golden et al disclose an interactive marketing network using electronic certificates and monitors redemption of consumer certificates however does not disclose an identifier corresponding to a consumer's computer
- Powell [5,806,044] disclose a method and system for distributing coupons through a computer network wherein advertisements/coupons are e-mailed to customers and wherein customers possess a shopper card, however, purchases at a POS device are not monitored
- O'Brien et al disclose an apparatus for selective distribution of coupons based on prior customer behavior and target distribution of coupons at the checkout counter, however, does not teach transmitting coupons to customers via a customer's computer
- Jovicic et al disclose an electronic coupon communication system and teaches the storage of both a customer ID and user's E-Mail address for sending electronic coupons to customers. Also teaches the storage of redemption of coupons by each customer
- Day et al disclose a system for offering targeted discounts to consumers and teach the tracking of customer purchases via the use of a shopper's card, customer IDs, targeted ads based on shopping behavior via an in store kiosk

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- Engel et al disclose an electronic coupon distribution system for distributing electronic coupons to customers via their computer and the system may be used to obtain additional information about the customer for future marketing purposes
- Ono et al disclose a system for sales promotions based on the purchase history of consumers
- Anderson et al disclose a system for analyzing consumer purchasing information based on product and consumer clustering relationships wherein consumers are organized into clusters based on common consumer demographics and other characteristics
- Kepecs discloses a system for distributing and reconciling electronic coupons and teaches that coupons are distributed to consumers through the Internet and wherein an account is maintained for consumers using a unique key such as is used in shopper cards
- Scroggie et al [6,014,634] disclose a system and method for providing shopping aids and incentives to consumers through a computer network and further teaches the use of personalized web pages for consumers for transmitting the incentives based on consumer shopping history
- Levelle et al [WO 98/21713] disclose a system for tracking consumer purchases via a POS device and based on consumer profile information, determines a specific discount for each consumer.

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15. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John Hayes whose telephone number is (703)306-5447. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday from 5:30 to 3:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jim Trammell, can be reached on (703) 305-9768.

The Fax phone number for the **UNOFFICIAL FAX** for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 746-7240 (for informal or draft communications, please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT").


The Fax phone number for the **OFFICIAL FAX** for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 746-7239 (for formal communications intended for entry).

The Fax phone number for **AFTER-FINAL** communications where this application or proceeding is assigned in (703) 746-7238.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

JWH

02 November 2001



JAMES P. TRAMMELL
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